

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENL. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1327.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

[VOLUME XIX.]

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. E. J. Jenkins, Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing, Salem, (Mass.)
Benjamin Russell, Esq., Boston.
Office of the Courant, Hartford, (Conn.)
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Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr., Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pastour, Newbern, N. C.
Editor of the Charleston Courier, Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq., Port Gibson, M. Ter.

PRECIPITATE.



IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, gratis; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept in the barn. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his granddam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chestnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Prince Stakes of 100 guineas, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Apollo, for a forfeit. In the second year he won the Belton Stakes of 50 guineas, beating Chamboor, Dragon and Palladium; and in the third year he won the King's 100 guineas, beating Thunderbolt, Saryngapam and Stout; the next day 50 l. at the same place, beating Cuckoo and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyteraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he became a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquill, Petworth, Matrana, Rofalba, Chestnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chestnut Colt out of Rofalmary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly by R. H. Lampadola, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

This day is Published,

And may be had at this Printing-Office, COURTNEY'S Second Edition of

HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS

This Pocket Hymn Book, contains one hundred and eighty-one of the most approved HYMNS, on various occasions, by different authors:—And one hundred and seventy-eight pages of Choice SPIRITUAL SONGS, admirably adapted to the various states and conditions of men. June 22.

William M. Billington,

Next door above Mr. C. Spencer's, Main-street, Richmond.

HAVING lately received a large supply of Philadelphia PORTER, ALE and BEER, of the best quality, which he offers for sale, either bottled or on draft, at the most reasonable terms for cash. His long experience in this line induces him to hope for encouragement, and also enable him to give general satisfaction. He is in daily expectation of some of Hebbert's best London BROWN STOUT, of which he will always endeavor to keep a regular supply. N. B. The highest price given for empty BOTTLES. June 14. 12w3t

United States of America, fifth Circuit

in the Virginia District, May term, 1865.

Josephine Morando Le Normand, adm'r. &c. of Simon Emanuel Julian Le Normand, dec.

Plaintiff, AGAINST

Samuel Gist, Martin Peakes, and Mary-his wife, late Mr. Anderson, and Benjamin Toler, Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Gist, and Martin Peakes, and Mary his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, WILLIAM MARSHALL, CLK.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.

At a Court of Quarterly Session, continued and held for the county of Lancaster on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1865:

Richard Mitchell and Dolly his wife, who was Dolly Degge, surviving adm'r. of John Degge, deceased, Plaintiffs, Against

William Yopp and Elias Edmonds, Defendants.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendant Yopp not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of the commonwealth of Virginia: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and it is further ordered, that the defendant Edmonds, do not pay, convey lawfully, or secrete, the money or effects in his hands belonging to the other def't. Yopp, until the further order and decree of this court concerning the same; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

S. TOWLES, C. L. C.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, Between

James Dunlop, Plaintiff, And

David Buchanan, Robert Pollok, Allan Pollok, and Thomas Tredway, merchants and partners under the firms of Robert and Allan Pollok and Company, Pollok, Tredway and Company, and Robert Pollok and Company; and John Pate and Cornelius Pate, surviving partners of John and Cornelius Pate and Company; and George Hancock and Matthew Harvey, Defendants.

THE defendant David Buchanan, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, Between

James Dunlop, Plaintiff, And

David Buchanan and Robert Pollok, Defendants.

THE defendant David Buchanan, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, C. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, May term, 1865.

James Lawson, Plaintiff, AGAINST

James McFarlane and Elizabeth his wife, and Richard Smith, adm'r. of Henry Lockhead, dec. Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead, and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, dec. George Jenkins and Mary his wife, late Mary Lawson; — Lenox and Agness his wife, late Agness Lawson; Gavin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, and Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, dec. and John Hamilton, Gavin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton; and Ezekiel Geesling, James Cuiver and John Jacobs, Defendants.

THE defendants Andrew Lenox and Agness his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Wm. MARSHALL, CLK.

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, May term, 1865.

Josephine Morando Le Normand, adm'r. &c. of Simon Emanuel Julian Le Normand, dec.

Plaintiff, AGAINST

Thomas Woodlief, Edmund Ruffin, Edmund Harrison, Denis Porchez and Fanny his wife, which said Fanny is the only daughter, &c. of Noel Quesnel, dec. and Robert Morris, Defendants.

THE defendants Denis Porchez and Fanny his wife, and Robert Morris, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Wm. MARSHALL, CLK.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery hold at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 16th day of March, 1865.

BETWEEN Charles Macmurdo, administrator of George Macmurdo, Plaintiff, AND

John Thompson and Patrick Stewart, executors of John Ravenscroft, deceased, and Daniel Fisher, William Starke, junior, and Belfield Starke, executors of William Starke, deceased, and John Starke Ravenscroft, Defendants.

THE defendants John Thompson and Patrick Stewart not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, May term, 1865.

Charles Harris, George L. Davidson, and Peter Eppes, ex'ors. of Charles Comer, dec.

Plaintiffs, AGAINST

John Likley, William Temple, James Brown, and John Wickham, Defendants.

THE defendant John Likley not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Wm. MARSHALL, CLK.

THE Clergymen of the city of Richmond, of all denominations, are requested to solicit donations to the FREE SCHOOL from their respective congregations, on Sunday the 30th inst. to aid that useful and charitable institution.

By order of the Board.

Wm. DUVAL, President of the Board of Trustees for the Richmond Free-School.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, WILLIE SOLD at Hanover Court-House, on Wednesday the 24th day of July next (being Hanover Court day) to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract of LAND,

BELONGING to the estate of Richard Littlepage, dec. being the land he purchased of Henry and Elizabeth Watkins, and the same on which he resided at the time of his death, containing by estimation 454 acres, on Mechump's creek, subject to the dower of Mrs. Nancy Burras, to satisfy a debt due Col. Christopher Tompkins. It is stated that there is a good mill seat on the land. THE COMMISSIONER.

Hanover, June 20, 1865.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber having taken the stable heretofore attached to the Union Tavern, offers his services to the public at that line—where Horses may stand at livery by the day, week, month or year. He deems it perfectly unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of his qualifications for that business. The gentlemen of the city, generally, know his fondness for horses, as well as his knowledge of the most proper modes of treating that generous animal, from frequent specimens of his own riding horses. He has only to promise that his stable shall be always supplied with the best orders and provender, and that he will be unremitted in his personal attendance to such horses as may be committed to his care. His terms may be known on application to him, at the stable, or at the bar of the Union Tavern. June 24th, 1865.

N. B. He BUYS and SELLS HORSES on COMMISSION.

PLEADINGS OF COUNSEL

ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

[Mr. Hopkinson, in continuation.]

May I not now flatter myself, Sir, that all the criminality charged upon the respondent, in the second specification of the first article of impeachment is washed away from the minds of the honorable court. Under this hope and impression, I will proceed to consider as briefly as possible the third and last specification. In this the judge is charged with debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of law, as well as the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give. This charge is absolutely unfounded and untrue, and is, in all its parts, most completely disproved by the evidence. As to debarring counsel from being heard, I need only refer you, Sir, to the testimony of Messrs. Tilghman and Meredith, who expressly swear, that Judge Chase, when he threw down the paper containing the opinion the court had formed on the law, explicitly declared, that nevertheless counsel would be heard against that opinion. It is indeed true that Mr. Lewis seems through out the business to have been under an impression that nothing would be heard in contradiction to that opinion; and that his professional rights were invaded. But this appears to be a halfy and incorrect inference or conclusion of his own from the conduct of the court. He wholly misapprehended the court, and charged his misapprehension to their account. This is the usual effect of such precipitate proceed-

ings. The managers have greatly relied on this circumstance; they urge that Mr. Lewis, through the whole affair and in all he said concerning it, took for granted and stated that he was debarring from his constitutional privileges. He did so—but he did so under a mistake of his own, not proceeding from the courts. It is not only that no other witness speaks of any such restriction, but expressly negative it and say, some of them at least, that none such was intended; but Mr. Rawle has further informed you, that it appeared to him throughout the business, that Mr. Lewis had wholly misunderstood the court and mislaid their intention. But further, Sir, we are not to be condemned because we have been misunderstood; especially as the mistake seems to have been peculiar to Mr. Lewis and no other witness fell into the same error. I rely most implicitly on Mr. Rawle's testimony, not only from the strength and correctness of his character, but from the usual pains he took to be accurate in his knowledge of the transaction. His notes are copious, connected and satisfactory, and although he has no notes of the first day's proceeding, yet he seems to have given an uncommon and cautious attention to every circumstance to which he has testified. This gentleman negatives every idea of any restriction upon the arguments of counsel, and is supported by every witness but Mr. Lewis. If any doubt can remain upon this subject, I am happy to have it in my power to refer to a written and unchanging document—which destroys the third specification, and demonstrates not only that the counsel were not prohibited from addressing the jury both on the law and the fact, but also that the right of the jury to decide both the law and the fact was most largely and explicitly avowed and declared to them. I beg to refer this honorable court to the second exhibit filed with the respondent's answer. It contains this very opinion so scorned by the counsel of Fries, and from the pollution of which they shrunk with horror. If they had read it before it was thus indignantly condemned—if it had been understood before it was assigned to contempt, and denounced as a violation of every valuable and sacred right, how much confusion, how much unnecessary discontent might have been saved and prevented. In this opinion then, will be found the sentiment, in these words: "It is the duty of the court in this and in all criminal cases, to state to the jury their opinion of the law arising on the facts; but the jury are to decide on the present, and on all criminal cases, both the law and the facts, on their consideration of the whole case." Was there ever a more ample and explicit avowal of the rights of juries? Is there any friend to juries so extravagant as to contend or ask for more? The acknowledgment is as full as any man would require, or the law would warrant. The judge, in his admitting and confirming the right of the jury to decide both the law and the fact, admits by inevitable consequence that the jury have a right to hear counsel both upon the law and facts. That which they were to decide upon, they must have information upon; and the court which declares the jury to be the tribunal to determine the whole case, never could have laid in the same breath, that they should hear no argument on the case they were thus to determine. This monstrous absurdity, of which the judge can hardly be suspected, brings it to a certain conclusion, that Mr. Lewis must have mistaken the court; and that no such restriction was laid upon him or the jury as he has apprehended.

The charges, Sir, laid in this first article of impeachment, are founded altogether on the proceedings of what has been called the first day of Fries's trial; and most firmly believing that the whole of this proceeding on that day will bear the most scrutinizing enquiry, and stand on the strong ground of justification, I have been willing to meet the managers on that day's proceeding disjoined from that of the following day. But, Sir, it is most evident, that this is by no means a full or fair examination of the judge's conduct on that occasion—When he is charged with a corrupt or partial intention to injure and oppress John Fries, when he is charged with a wilful violation of the rights of the counsel and jury, the whole of the proceeding should be brought into view, before we decide upon the character of any part of it. An attention, Sir, to what passed on the second day, as it is called, of Fries's trial, will most abundantly prove that Judge Chase never had intended any partiality or oppression against him; and certainly that if he had any such intention, he never carried it into effect. And I trust I am safe in saying, that the mere intention to commit a crime however gross or outrageous, unless carried into some sort of action or effect, constitutes no crime. A man may intend to commit a larceny, assault and batte y, or any other offence; but while he abstains from the act, the mere intention cannot subject him to trial or punishment. The respondent then, discovering from the conduct of Fries's counsel, and the indignant hostility they assumed, that he was greatly misunderstood; that an arrangement he had adopted for the convenience of public justice, the reasonable expedition of the approaching trial, and the real accommodation of the court, the counsel and the jury, was misconstrued and received as an oppression upon the prisoner, an encroachment upon the privileges of counsel, and a violation of the rights of the jury, in short as a corrupt and polluted prejudication of the cause to be tried, and that the fair and upright intentions of the court were misinterpreted by a real or pretended mistake into the vilest purposes of partiality, resolved to destroy the formidable engine they saw erecting against the court and to remove at once all pretence for clamour or irritation. Granting the judge had been in error on the first day, what more could he or any man do, than to rectify the error as soon as it was discovered, and hasten to the right path before any injury could have resulted from his momentary deviation. But the honorable manager has told you he had sinned beyond the grace of repentance, and that no contrition, however sincere, could wipe away the offence. When I suffer such words as repentance and contrition to pass my lips, it is in quoting precisely the words of the manager. For my part I disclaim them. The respondent has done nothing that required the humiliation of repentance, or for which he now asks to be forgiven.—Let him stand on his justification or stand not at all. But, Sir, a part of that justification is that the corrupt intent charged upon him is disproved by his entire willingness to permit the counsel to manage their cause in their own way; if they disapproved of this, and by his full and candid retraction of the error, if any error had been committed. By advertising to the testimony of Mr. Rawle, this honorable

court will see how greatly Judge Chase was surprised to find, from conversing with this witness and Judge Peters, that his conduct was viewed in so strange a light by Messrs. Lewis and Dallas. On making this discovery, although still convinced of the propriety of the proceeding, he does not obstinately adhere to it, but resolves to remove every possible cause of complaint, by withdrawing all the papers which had given rise to this astonishing irritation and violation. The papers were accordingly returned, every copy collected, and the counsel, the prisoner and the jury were placed in the same precise situation as if their papers had never been distributed, with the most ample acknowledgment of all their rights, and the most urgent solicitations to them to proceed in the enjoyment and exercise of them. But no, the counsel had taken their ground, and nothing could move them. John Fries had received their instructions, and with equal perseverance declined the act of their counsel offered to him by the court repeatedly. Now, sir, let me ask you this honorable court, on your confidence, not to be blinded by the management and finess of ingenious counsel, what was the meaning of all this? What was the object of it? Did the counsel now believe they would not be fully heard in defence of their client both on law and fact? Did they now suppose themselves or the jury trifled in their rights, or that a just and impartial trial would not be heard? Most certainly not. But, in the language of Mr. Lewis, they thought they had got the court into an error or a scrape, and they were determined to keep them there. What I say Judge Peters, if we have done wrong, will you not suffer us to repair that wrong by doing what is right, by doing all that you have required? No, no, was the answer. Mr. Lewis has declared to you in the most ample and explicit terms, that they abandoned John Fries because they thought they took a better chance of saving him by this means, than they could have by any trial; and to use his own words another part of this testimony, "we withdrew," says he, "from the defence of John Fries because we thought it would best serve him, and we were not influenced by any other motive whatever." They had already, before Judge Fredell, tried the efficacy of the full and unconnected exertion of their talents in his defence, and found how vain the attempt was. They were well fatished no hope of success could be entertained on a fair trial of the merits of their case, both in law and fact, and they eagerly grasped any occurrence that, by operating on the passions, the humanity or the prejudices of mankind, might give to their client a chance for escape, which he could not look for in the merit of his own conduct. With this view, they most solemnly impressed upon the mind of John Fries the necessity of his maintaining the ground they had taken for him, and retelling the assistance of any other counsel. So well did these gentlemen know the court had no intention of oppressing John Fries, that in their communications to him, they anticipated the offer of other counsel to supply their defection.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT.
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.
LETTER X.

I am accused of abandoning the principles of liberty, and of joining in a plot for the division of the Union. The charges are false, and the authors of them know them to be false.

Who are the real friends of liberty, of genuine regulated liberty? Is the frantic revolutionist a more rational friend to freedom than the fullen monarchist? Is the man who advocates peace and union to be considered as a disorganizer? But it is said that federalists are monarchists and that the principles of republicanism and monarchy can no more be united, than oil and water can be mingled, or than the glare of day and the gloom of night can be amalgamated. A few years since my constituents were also professed federalists; I was myself a member of the little band who opposed in this district the administration of Mr. Adams. Should I dare to ask my constituents were you in 1793 when you supported federal candidates and federal measures, enemies to the rights of man, and to your own rights? They would instantly answer with indignation, no, we have always been republicans. It is then more than common charity to conclude that the immense majority of those who still profess the principles of federalism are also republicans? Among the many thousands who have left the federal standard, how many have told us that they had been concerned in a plot for the destruction of liberty? Not one. Monarchical principles are confined to a few individuals in our country, and among those individuals may be placed some of our most ardent republicans.

It is said that the idea of a union of the people of the northern states in one great political interest must produce a division of the union; and those who say this, look with perfect complacency upon that gigantic mass of influence which a similar union in the southern states has already created. In other words to preserve the union, the southern states must be united as one man, and the northern must be divided and distracted. Miserable sophism! Absurd and foolish dogma! Let me here repeat that a perfect union among ourselves would induce us to demand no more than our share of political weight, which would then be yielded to us, and the union would be preserved, and even rendered more secure.

Various are the opinions of men of reflection in relation to the probable effects of the acquisition of Louisiana. Upon no subject have I found it more difficult to form an opinion for myself. Some believe that a commercial connection will take place between the eastern and western states; that the people of New-England will carry to those of the Mississippi the productions of all other parts of the world, and export for them their own productions; and that this commercial connection will produce a political one, favorable to us and unfavorable to the southern states. Others argue that the inhabitants of the west will be a ship building and agricultural people; and that their vicinity to the West India markets will enable them to supercede us in some of the most profitable branches of our commerce—and that the idea of a political connection with them though splendid is perfectly delusive. The prospect indeed is rather gloomy. But putting Louisiana out of the question, the number of representatives in congress to which the southern states are entitled; on account of their slaves, must forever secure them a majority in the councils of the Union. The slaves are not represented, but three fifths of their number added to the number of free persons, and this determines the number of representatives from the state. Were the slaves made free, we could not refuse, upon our own principles, to allow them representation; but deprived as they are of civil rights, and considered merely as property it would be as just that the Vermont farmer should be entitled to a representation for his cattle, as the Virginian planter for his negroes. No northern man who has caught a single spark of Freedom's flame from the altar of

patriotism, but must wish that these things were not so—Such, however is the constitution of our country, that sacred instrument, which I hope never to see violated of any of its essential principles; and as it is not to be expected that the people of the southern states will ever agree to an alteration fraught with ruin to their interests, it is to be hoped that the subject will not again be agitated.

We are continually told that there is no dissimilarity of interests between the people of the northern and those of the southern states. When we prove that claiming inter-state exerts, we are lulled to sleep by firen songs and melodious eulogies upon southern magnanimity. We are told that our southern brethren will take better care of us than we can take of ourselves. On this subject, the contempt with which northern representatives are treated, the trifling attention paid to any measures they propose, the attempt to extinguish the state balances, to abolish the loan offices, and to reject the Georgia claims, the additional duties upon commerce, the late alteration of the constitution, and the other alterations which are contemplated, speak a language more expressive than all the thunders of eloquence. As the dernier resort of the alarmists, we are told that the immortal Washington cautioned the people against those who should attempt to create geographical parties. He did so. He had in view the great and general interests of the nation, the constitution itself, and not those minor interests which exist in the very nature of things; for, in the high character of President of the national convention, he had before told us that "the constitution is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual defence and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." If, however, the sagacious mind of Washington did not anticipate the present state of things, that circumstance can form no argument against our accommodating our conduct to the events and prospects of the times.

It cannot be too often repeated that "man is man." Did the northern states possess power, their political system would probably be analogous to that which now governs the southern. But power is now separated from us; and I hope we shall never attempt to regain it by any other means. The editor of the principal paper published at the seat of government, an honest and candid man, has not been able to conceal his exultation at the prospect of northern humiliation. Admitting that the northern no longer possess political weight, he acts with an air of triumph. "And why does the fourth rule the north? Because the fourth is united and the north is divided." I have just said the same myself. *The North grows up and the South keeps not back.* There are men who are less honest on this subject than the editor of the National Intelligencer. I am assured, on unquestionable authority, that it is part of the system of some young and ambitious politicians of the fourth, to add fuel to the flame of party spirit in the north, that they may divide and govern us, as the Romans divided and governed the Greeks.

It may be arrogant in me to declare that the opinions which I now avow will one day command the universal assent of the people in the northern quarter of the Union: But as I always make it a point to say what I think, I shall hazard the assertion.

If at a future day new parties should arise in our country, and we should be divided into northern and southern men, instead of federalists and democrats, would any one doubt the propriety and patriotism of supporting the northern interest in all its constitutional and reasonable rights? Should we be divided into large state and small state parties, would it be contended that the people of the north ought not to embrace the interest of the small states? Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, by an irrevocable law of nature, must always be small states. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, though now small will soon be in the first class of large states. Hence the absurdity of the triumph of the friends of the late amendment of the constitution, upon its unanimous adoption by the small states of the fourth and west. Should we be divided into a constitutional and an anti-constitutional party, would any one censure a "union of honest men," for the purpose of preserving the constitution? As well might it be contended that men of different political parties ought not to unite, to stop the progress of a destructive fire or inundation, or to repulse an invading enemy! A d it requires no prophetic powers to predict the existence of all these different parties in our country, in a greater or less degree, within the course of a few years.

Few individuals of the republican party suffered more, in their feelings, at least, from federal perfection, than myself. I am willing, however, to sacrifice even my just resentments upon the altar of my country. But I will never sacrifice my principles. Some of those who declaim the most violently against me at this moment, were federalists while federalism was fashionable. My constituents will remember that important fact when they hear the future declamations of those gentlemen. Others have changed. I remain unaltered. I repeat it, I advocate the northern union with a view to the preservation instead of the destruction of the constitution. And I advocate it upon republican principles alone. I will oppose it whenever it is attempted to be established upon principles favorable to aristocracy or monarchy.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Mansfield—or Point Reserve.

This beautiful site, with the improvements thereon, is FOR SALE.

WITHIN the enclosure I estimate five acres, and without, including a private road, about five acres: Its situation for a private family is surpassed by none within the vicinity of the city. It lies between the Capitol and Mount Comfort, the seat of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Immediate possession may be had.

Richmond, June 6, 1805. THOMAS WILSON.

Mr. William Simms.

SIR, PLEASE to take notice that I shall attend next Cumberland Court day at the Court-House, in order to take your deposition in the suit now depending and undetermined in said court, in which I am plaintiff and you defendant; at which time and place you may attend if you please.

June 26, 1805. PETER FRANCISCO.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 10th July, will be sold by the Subscribers, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on a credit of six months for notes with approved security, 3 very handsome half-acre LOTS, known in the plot of Majr. William Duvall, by the numbers 37, 38, & 39.

Prasser & Moncure. Richmond, June 26th, 1805.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:
SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805.

The Enquirer of Tuesday last, with a simplicity highly amusing, and a degree of honesty into which the Editor, we presume, inadvertently fell, has summed up in a few words, the essence of Virginia republicanism, as the democrats call it. In speaking of the dissensions of the warmest democratic patriots in this state, the Enquirer observes:

"If from the large mass of republicans, who have already distinguished themselves by their exertions against the common enemy, and have not yet mixed and interfered in this internal dissension, all the principal offices of the government, which will soon be vacant could be filled, one great source of bearbating and animosity would be effectually dried up."

Is not this as much as to say that all the labor, anxiety, and "heartburning" of democratic patriots is only a scuffling for the *loaves and fishes*?

"No part," says the Editor of the Bee, "of the stupid, base and cowardly line of conduct pursued by the federal editors, displays more weakness and malice than their incessant and unavailing attacks upon private character."

Under the administrations of Washington and Adams, from the president to almost the lowest officer in the government, scarcely a single person escaped the closest scrutiny of private character, exposure of every foible, and condemnation for conduct of which they were never guilty; yet now, the democrats complain, that their rulers are slandered. They are not slandered: there is no slander in the business—by and bye Jonathan Nichols will complain of federal slander, when he is accused of corresponding with Mr. Jefferson, or of having spent an hour with a wooden cravat round his neck. If the federal papers accuse Mr. Jefferson of crimes which he has never committed, they slander him; but if they are ready and able to prove the crimes laid to his charge, they are no slanderers. No falsehood could be uttered by the democrats formerly which they considered as calumny. If Gen. Washington was called an "assassin," a "patriot," a "scandalous hypocrite," a "defrauder," &c. none of the jacobins could discover a shade of calumny in these charges: the authors of these charges were paid and have since been put into office: but if crimes and immorality are laid to Mr. Jefferson, however strongly they can be supported by incontestable testimony, our ears are assailed by the cry of "federal calumny."

"In all the anti-administrations on the measures of Mr. Adams never was a whisper of private scandal heard."—And do you know the reason, Mr. Holt? Was it owing to the forbearance, the tenderness of jacobin newspapers? No; it was because his private character was as pure as Mr. Jefferson's is foul. Because the jacobin editors never formerly endeavored to prove that snow is black, are the federal editors to be condemned for maintaining that ink is not white? But it is not true, that no attempts were made to injure the private character of Mr. Adams: charges were constantly made in vague and general terms; and had there been known a single instance of immorality, it would have rung through every change in the democratic papers from Maine to Georgia.

The enemies of Mr. Jefferson, driven to the mean and miserable expedient of substituting private slander and petty falsehood, instead of public charges and serious accusations, are exhausting their ingenuity in bringing charges upon the state and containing stories of family affairs in the last century."

"Public charges" and "serious accusations" without number have been brought against the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Why be guilty of this deception and insinuate that his public character is considered by the federalists as irreproachable? But while the one is done, the other is not left undone. Will Mr. Holt say that it is improper to scrutinize the private character of the first officer in the government? Surely he cannot say so. It is not only a right but it is a duty to sift the private lives of high public characters. This position can never be overthrown. But Mr. Holt says that "slander" and "falsehood" are the basis of the charges brought against the president. We do not believe it, nor do we believe he thinks so; for were it so, no one would more readily and assiduously endeavor to prove the charges false. If one of the crimes attributed to Mr. Jefferson had six years ago been attributed to Mr. Adams, we ask Mr. Holt whether he should have refused a publication of it. We know he would not: so far from exercising any delicacy on the subject, he would have published the tale with probably an hundred additions of falsehood: we say falsehood, for this is an article in which he has long dealt.

Have they yet to learn that the talents and virtues of Mr. Jefferson place him so high in the estimation of the world that if he were actually believed to possess faults, they would no more diminish the confidence and respect attached to his reputation, than the spots on the sun are perceived to lessen its influence or obscure its rays.

What are the great "talents and virtues" of Mr. Jefferson? We have never been able to discover any thing great in the man that had any connection with goodness. To what greatness does Mr. Holt refer? What greatness was there in advising congress to swindle the Dutch? What greatness in supporting the National Gazette, a paper that teemed with slander against Gen. Washington? What greatness in acting a double part with Genet and our government? What greatness in resigning when selected? What greatness in slandering Washington and the government in his famous letter to Mazzei? What greatness in paying Duane and Gallender, the most detestable of calumniators? What greatness in his conduct towards Pain? What greatness in the use of every act of meanness and hypocrisy to reach the presidency? What greatness in his reply to the New-Haven Remonstrance? What greatness in his appointments, of Gallatin, of Anthony Gaingbell, Abraham Bishop, &c? What greatness in his removing from office those whose veins were emptying in the field of battle while he was covering his head with a cave?—We might run on all day asking similar questions, and leave our task but half finished at night. We know nothing, we have seen nothing great in the man that has been also good; yet few men have been authors of more great acts.—He is the IMMORTAL AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—An answer to this every question; a refutation to every charge! He was one of a committee of five who drew up the declaration: perhaps he was the author of the first draught, which was amended and turned into grammar by the others. What then? It was not Jefferson that moved the declaration of independence; that shook the senate with the thunder of his bold eloquence in advocating the measure. No. Of the eloquence of Thomas Jefferson we trust no man ever heard. Indeed eloquence in Mr. Jefferson is not to be expected, for Quintilian declares great eloquence to be inseparable from great goodness. Mr. Jefferson has next to no oratorical powers, but if the tongues of Demosthenes, Cicero and Morris, were his, he could not be eloquent; he would only the more excite abhorrence, for we know the man. For Mr. Jefferson to be eloquent his audience must be Jeffersonians: According to Milton there is sometimes eloquence in the world of the unblest.

In discourse more sweet,
(For eloquence the soul, song charms the sense)
Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thro's more elevate, and reason'd high—
—Vain wisdom all and false philosophy—
Yet with a pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while or anguish, and excite
Rapturous hope.

Many a democrat would have entirely changed his opinion of Mr. Jefferson had he been present when he delivered his last inaugural speech. The senate room was crowded: Mr. Jefferson appeared; pulled off his hat with a half bow, and walked up to the chair, sat down and

held his hat between his legs, looked a little at the audience, but looked much at the carpet before him; the judges of the supreme court, foreign ministers, strangers and a vast number of honest men were looking him in the face, and he knew it. At length he rose, took a piece of paper from his pocket, which he held in his left hand, and placed his right behind him; he began, and muttered his speech in a voice that could not be heard distinctly six feet, giving a jerk to his whole frame every two or three seconds, till he finished. More awkwardness and more apparent shame could hardly be exhibited.—Mr. Holt would hardly have told him a great man, had he seen him at this time delivering all circumstances considered, the most pitiful thing of a speech that was ever uttered; a performance far less meritorious than John Langdon's maiden speech to the legislature of New-Hampshire.—We would thank Mr. Holt to particularise any one act of greatness in the whole of Mr. Jefferson's public or private character; until that is done we must be permitted to continue in our belief, that if Mr. Jefferson is a great man, so is Mr. Holt, Mr. Duane, &c.

Mr. Holt acknowledges that Mr. Jefferson has a "folly." If Mr. Adams had been guilty of conduct like Mr. Jefferson's, would Mr. Holt apply the term "folly" to it?

Mr. Jefferson has probably some virtues: Pope says, Virtuous or vicious every man must be.

Few in the extreme but all in the degree.

We wish to know the virtues of Mr. Jefferson; we would lend him for them, had we evidence of his possessing them. Will Mr. Holt give us a list of them; or, if there be not enough to form a list, give us what he can find. It is not to his honor, nor to the honor of our country's discernment, that they should be few. If he has many, pray unfold them, keep them not back. If he possesses virtues, the possession can be proved; and greatly should we be gratified in the discovery of them, and in the publication of them. Are we censurable for withholding our commendation of virtues, the existence of which we have no testimony to credit? He has great virtues, says Mr. Holt; if we cannot discover them, it is surely then, Mr. Holt, your duty to prove that he has them; or, (what would be most injurious to your feelings) we must give no evidence to your testimony. To save [this may be a wrong word] your credit as a gentleman that will not, for political purposes, utter an untruth, you are solemnly called on to convince the world that, as you declare, Mr. Jefferson has virtues; and you are also bound, by the same regard for your own reputation, as a man of truth, to tell us what they are.—This must not be done in general terms—as we say of Mr. Straddlepole, that he is a patriot, a friend of the people &c. you must give us instances. You must not tell us, that we have no standing army, that the people enjoy their religious and civil rights &c. it would have been so, or better, had the federal administration continued. "When I was born," says Glendower, "the front of heaven was filled with fiery shapes &c." Hotspur tells him so it would have been if his mother's cat had kintened at that time. Will you do it? Will you point out particular instances of great virtue?—We do not ask you to excuse, to palliate or to justify, what have been supposed to be crimes in Mr. Jefferson; for we believe this labor to be, and any man's accomplishment; but if he has great virtues to be put on the credit side of the account, the items ought to be stated; and, if doubted, proved.—Would you suffer a pin scratch on the fair front of your reputation as a man of truth? No, you would not; we well know the delicacy of a democratic editor's feelings on this subject: "the immediate jewel of the soul" is to them a spotless character for truth; they have sometimes been charged with gushes; we would never dry-eyed think of the keenness of their grief, when suffering under such foul imputation: the democratic editor's remark is, "in this respect; their sensibility is astonishing." Mr. Holt, give us a list of particular instances of Mr. Jefferson's GREAT VIRTUES, such a list as will convince.

"Confession is unavoidable in every other point, it must be in this; absolute necessity or despair, that they adopt the mode of proceeding."

Yes, the all true, and Capt. Holt is an example of the most unparalleled truth: the federalists have confessed that, as President, Mr. Jefferson has done nothing amiss: every federal paper has confessed that his political conduct is *unassailable*. This is true, and it is true that Capt. Holt is a man of scrupulous truth.—Mr. Holt, we observe in your paper containing these truths of yours, that at Troy, one Amos Eldridge is sentenced to confinement in the state prison, ten years for horse-stealing; one Daniel Austin seven years, Mr. Charles Wicks five years, and Mr. Aaron Brown three years, for other crimes: well, suppose in these topsy turvy times, wicked men should be in authority, and the judges of one of the New-York courts should sentence you to one day's imprisonment in the penitentiary, for every political libel you have uttered, how long do you suppose you should be confined? Would not the grandchildren of Messrs. Eldridge, Austin, Wicks and Brown (for in all likelihood the offspring of these gentlemen, will become democratic editors, if they can't get a living by stealing) would not the grandchildren, we ask, of these men, full many a season hence, come to you for lessons in the art of democratic editorship, and find you still pent up in the penitentiary with a beard as white as the virgin frost, under the Little Bear?

"Happy nation! Unparalleled Rulers! May the blessings of ages reward thy matchless patriotism, and unvalued worthiness."

When people are a little unwell, they sometimes send for a physician, and are at the expense of one, two or three dollars for a dose of physic: so little prudence and economy have they, when they might get one of Capt. Holt's newspapers for six cents.—The Editor of the Balance is requested to inform us whether or not Mr. Holt keeps an apothecary's shop.

There are many observations in Mr. Elliot's tenth letter meriting much attention; but never did man much more mistake than he has done in speaking of the political character of the editor of the National Intelligencer. He calls him "an honest and candid man!"

Smith went to Washington in the fall of the year 1800, and established a paper, which in his prospectus he declared should be an *impartial* one. He took no decided part until intelligence was received of the electoral ticket in South Carolina; he then became very republican, as he would call it. Had Mr. Adams been re-elected, Smith in all probability would have been very federal. He wished his share of the public work: he has obtained it; he has laid up much money: He has never noticed any thing wrong in Mr. Jefferson or the administration; nor any thing right in the Federalists. He has candor on his tongue, but none on his heart. He has no moral honesty or candor than Duane, but he has ten times as much knavish prudence. His whole business has been to flatter the government, apologise for some of its errors, and get all the money he can; but so far from being honest and candid, he has generally been the most dishonest, unscrupulous and pitifully mean animalcule of an editor in the United States; a mere tool of the government: his language to them is that of Eve to Adam.

What thou bidst

Unargued I obey
Smith always stabs deepest when he talks most about candor: he will not daringly give out such bold plumpers as Duane, but he is more hypocritical and quite as little honest. Smith plays about nearer the bottom of the bill of falsehood, among the shrub oaks, the little firs; Duane proudly towers to the sublime of lying at once: Duane, who is now falling, may, like Satan after his fall, boastingly address what were once his brother editors:

Ye knew me once no more
For you, there sitting where ye durst not come:

Duane has lately been establishing a press at Pittsburg, and has sent one or two of his offsprings there, to further the interests of his kingdom. Mat Lyon never thinks of Duane without thinking of a pole: we never think of him without having in our minds the arch jacob.

bin that Deyden calls the hero of *Paradise Lost*; who thus addresses sin and death:
My substitutes I send you, and create
Pleasant abroad, of machines might
Lasting from me: on your joint vigor now
My hold of this new kingdom much depends
And if your power prevail th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE. REMARKS

Concerning the establishment of a new Bank at Richmond.

NUMBER 5.

ALL who have read the preceding numbers, will be able, by this time, to form an opinion upon the only questions which really exist—Whether it is better to increase the capital of the Bank of Virginia, as future circumstances require it, or to organize a distinct system for the establishment of other independent Banks, whenever and wherever they may be required.—Or, in the event of increasing the banking capital, whether it is more politic to receive, ten thousand dollars yearly with certainty, for the privilege, without advancing money or risking credit, or to increase the capital of the present Bank, and to give away equivalent advantages for nothing?

These are the only questions worthy of public consideration, and the first which ought to be settled by the legislature. They are questions upon which the happiness, prosperity and independence of the country greatly depend. Virginians should be awake to these important considerations, and should not weary themselves in political feuds and private animosities, as to the superior claims of popular leaders, candidates or theories.

Let it be recollected that this subject was first introduced by way of memorial, unaccompanied by a single remark, either to recommend or to explain the leading motives or necessary details. It was expected by the writer of the memorial, who is also the writer of this article, that the merits of a question of so much political and social magnitude would be candidly discussed. That the arguments, for & against it, would be stated and explained, so that after a full investigation, public opinion might be formed upon correct principles.

The only opposition however is, that which has appeared in the Enquirer, first in the form of a dialogue, and afterwards in a few comments concerning some remarks which were published in that paper, and are now republished as a part of this essay. The writer of the dialogue, with great prudence and some ingenuity, endeavored to avert the public attention from the merits of the question, without examination or argument.

Altho' the dialogue was too powerless to deserve serious notice, yet the reputation of the paper in which it appeared, the space which it occupied, (being more than four columns) and the literary fame of the reputed author, gave to it a rank which, after serious reading, will be denied. The writer of the memorial, aware of these things, and well pleased to find that he had a justifiable motive for seeking a discussion in that paper, asked, and obtained leave to be heard. He accordingly prepared an essay which related to a part of the subject. This was examined, approved and published in that paper on the 10th of May. The essay was followed by a comment, in which the writer assumed a victory—declared a triumph, & closed the discussion, since which the editor of that paper has refused to publish any thing else upon the subject. The writer was therefore obliged to change his position, and prevailed upon the editors of the Virginia Gazette to allow him to go on with the discussion in their paper. They gave their consent, and therefore the remarks, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 appeared in the Virginia Gazette. These explanations are made to show why a discussion, which commenced in the Enquirer, has been translated to this paper.

It is not pretended that the Editor of the Enquirer, on this account, deserves censure. He certainly had a right to act as he did. He alone ought to be judge of the fitness of all essays which are offered for publication. The conduct of the editor upon this occasion induces the writer of these remarks to conclude, that he is one of those who can find no imperfection in the charter or plan of the Bank of the Bank of Virginia, and is willing to increase the capital as far and as fast as it may be wanting. The inevitable consequence of which will be, that the influence of the banking system may be monopolized by a few persons. If the editor of the Enquirer entertains different opinions, and believes that it ought not to be so, it will afford the writer of this great pleasure to acknowledge his mistake. This explanation is certainly necessary. Less, as respects the writer, could not be said. More, as respects the editor of the Enquirer, would be improper.

It is to be regretted that the talents of the editor of the Enquirer, with the influence and wide circulation of that paper, are not enlisted upon the side of equal privileges—or in other words, on the side of the people.

The writer of these remarks did not hastily or inconsistently introduce the subject to public notice—he calculated upon a very warm, plausible and unyielding opposition; but having made final decisions in his own mind, he resolved not only to acquit himself with fidelity as to his own propositions, but likewise to meet and confront the opinions of all others who should be found in opposition. Therefore it is, that he has taken so much notice of the dialogue, not because it substantially deserves notice, but because he presumes that the adversaries of a new system of banking can afford nothing better to support their objections. All those therefore who have read the remarks that were published in the Enquirer, will receive this explanation as a satisfactory apology for republishing them in this paper. They are as follows:—

From the ENQUIRER of May 10.

Remarks concerning the establishment of a new Bank at Richmond.

A dialogue, lately published in this paper, under the assumed names of Midas and Crito, has obtained much notice, and deserves much more. It related to an important question, concerning which public opinion has not yet been finally settled, and wherein the interests of society are greatly concerned. The writer, having admitted, that more banking capital was necessary, at this place, that part of the subject will not now be examined. The question now is, whether that evil is to be remedied by increasing the capital of the bank, which exists, or by establishing a new and independent bank. As the writer of this article is in favor of the latter opinion, his purpose will be equally answered whether success is obtained, by opposing adversary opinions, or by supporting his own.

The writer of the dialogue, after having taken his side, has published the following opinion:

"It should be the part of the legislature to authorize the board of directors, (when the stock was worth 30 per cent.) to advertise a certain number of shares for sale to the highest bidder; the purchasers would be then obliged to pay this advance on the stock, and this premium would constitute a new fund for the benefit of the state."

To this mode of increasing the banking capital there are many objections. The present observations will be confined to those which are most susceptible of proof, or are self-evident. Among which the foremost is the want of right in the legislature, except upon terms and with modifications which will require many preliminary arrangements.

The legislature, unless it becomes tyrannical, cannot interfere in the rights and privileges of the existing charter, without the consent of the stockholders, beyond the powers which the law has reserved. The present banking capital must be considered as a joint stock, in which the different proprietors are interested according to their respective shares. The commonwealth of Virginia as to one fifth of the whole, and individuals in various proportions, as to the other four fifths. The stockholders, according to the number of their shares, as joint-venturers, have a right to claim a dividend of all profit, or

to share in all the benefits of the institution. They also have a right to oppose every innovation which is proposed; and to the legislature, they can and ought to say—"We will not suffer the capital of the Bank to be increased upon any terms—or upon any such as do not afford to us satisfactory inducements. If you dislike your associates, you may sell your shares and we will purchase them." Such sentiments will be felt by all, and such language will be uttered by every man who is more influenced by the pride and independence of character, than by the terrors of usurpation and injustice. Nor indeed can it be denied that the right of the stockholders to oppose an extension of capital, is not as strong as that which every man enjoys to sustain his possession in a tract of land for which he has received a legal title.

Nothing, to be sure, can be more clear, than that there would be a gaining of 30 dollars upon each share if the legislature could create, then incorporate, and finally sell the new shares at 180 dollars each. All this allusion will however vanish at the first view, because the stockholders will oppose and the legislature have no power to enforce the admission. But it seems to be prudent not only to deny the first principles of the proposal, but to oppose every thing which emanates from them.

Admitting then that 30 dollars will be gained upon each share of the increased capital, and that all the advantages according to their respective interests in the establishment are entitled to reasonable proportions of gain, then the commonwealth of Virginia, for every 30 dollars of aggregate gain, will be entitled to 6 dollars and no more.

But if an act of the legislature, authorizing an increase of capital, should pass, and should command the sale of the new stock to the highest bidder, is there any certainty that the old stockholders would be so tame, and regard less of their rights and interests as to suffer it to be carried into effect, or even if it should with all the allurements of participating in the advantages of the sale, is there a certainty that purchasers would appear and invest their money in the new speculation? But admit that all this would happen, the legislature would even then act upon a great uncertainty, and the relief to the public would depend upon too many precarious circumstances.

It is, however, likely that the stockholders would consent to increase the capital and allow the commonwealth the entire advantage of selling the new shares, provided the legislature would abandon or release the influence which is now enjoyed. The dialogue has not considered the subject in this light, nor has the writer shown by what means the influence of the legislature is to be preserved in the new stock, to correspond with the principles which are established by the law as it is. Is he prepared to say that the new stock shall be incorporated; and that the owners shall vote upon it without making some provision to increase also the public right of voting? If he is of that opinion, it will amount to a tacit acknowledgment that the law as it is, is either unjust or impolitic.

There is no necessity to examine this part of the case at this time. It is now offered for consideration to induce those who talk much and think little, to prepare arguments to oppose or support the innovation as future circumstances may require.

It is believed that the legislature will consent to give up the influence which is now enjoyed, because it is suggested that a small profit may be made by the sale of the shares? Could any member of the house justify a vote to his constituents, or his conscience, which would surrender the only check which now exists against the dangerous misuse of power which might be exercised by the directors, when uncontrolled by public influence? An innovation of this sort would be readily accepted by the stockholders; they would then be freed from all control, and nothing but a degree of patriotism and disinterestedness, which ought not to be expected from a banking company, would save the cultivators and many others from combinations and oppressions. It will be time enough to think of this after another bank is established; but why are all these points to be examined or brought into view? Is it not enough to say, that the existing law does not contain a single sentence, which either authorizes or alludes to the increase of the capital. It will therefore be time enough further to expose this erroneous opinion after some authority shall be shown, by which the legislature can increase the capital of the bank.

But for the sake of argument, let it be supposed that the legislature, in all the extravagance of folly and tyranny, should pass an act to increase the capital of the bank, without the consent of the stockholders; by what means, it is asked, would they direct to be incorporated? Would the old stockholders with *unwieldy* hands become their own executioners? Would the directors who are bound to execute one law, undertake the execution of another which impairs, opposes, or contravenes it? Would the legislature appoint special agents with authority to go forward with the new law in one hand, and the terrors of legal vengeance in the other, and enforce obedience? Would they command the officers of the bank to open their vaults—to unlock their treasures—unfold their records—and compel them to enroll the new edict?

The friend of his country, and the advocate for the advancement of public improvement and human happiness, will turn from this picture with mingled portions of astonishment and horror; he will not even permit himself to fear that such a state of things is in the womb of futurity, nor anticipate that a solitary legislator can be found, who will either recommend or tolerate such flagrant inroads upon private right, or such dangerous innovations on public trusts.

Upon this point, it must therefore be concluded, that there can be no alteration in the charter of the present bank, without the consent of the stockholders; and as it is not likely, that they will consent to any alterations which do not offer strong arguments, some other mode must be sought to satisfy the public exigency. To the writer of this none appears so effectual, and at the same time so just, as the establishment of a new and independent bank. The charter may be granted upon such terms as the legislature think proper to prescribe. That which appears most eligible, is to require an annual premium or consideration, to be regulated by the amount of the capital. By this means the profits of the subscribers on the price of stock or scrip will be curtailed; in all other respects, there will be no cause for objection. It will be time enough to examine and explain the proper data on this part of the subject, after it shall be known that the public exigency will be met by legislative justice.

The writer of the dialogue having admitted that more banking capital was necessary, has yielded the most important point. Nothing has yet appeared, even if that was not the case, to show that an independent bank ought not to be established, and nothing can be shown that the banking capital ought to be increased by adding new shares to that which now exists. The writer of the dialogue must therefore either retract the point which he has conceded, or abandon the plan which he has recommended. But let us examine what he says upon this part of the subject.

"Would you, says the writer of the dialogue, rather increase the capital of the present bank, or establish a new bank? To which he answers as follows:—"On this question I am not prepared to express a conclusive opinion—I will merely content myself by observing that the expense of conducting two banks, is evidently greater than that of conducting one." According to this principle it might be said that the expense of supporting one legislator, one judge, one ruler, &c. because it would be cheaper, ought to be preferred to the division and subdivision of powers which are necessary to support representative government. On the other hand the proper enquiries for the politician and legislator should be to ascertain by what means the system of banking may be productive of most good, and least evil, and not by what means the shares will be most profitable to the stockholders.

If as it is admitted, more banking capital is necessary; if men of opulence are willing to incorporate their resources and credit, for the purpose of establishing a new bank; if they are also willing to pay a large sum of money annually for the privilege, how can a refusal by the legislature be defended? Even if there was not a moral obli-

gation to render equal and impartial justice to all the citizens of this commonwealth, yet they would be bound by the third and fourth articles of the bill of rights, which declare among other things, "that government is, or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community;" that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments from the community, but in consideration of public services."

The advocates and petitioners for a new bank, without the aid of another argument, may safely and proudly stand under the banners of these chartered privileges and when thus arrayed, the writer of this will not allow himself to fear or suspect that a proper application will be unsuccessful.

(To be continued.)

CONCORD, (N. H.) June 5.

General Court.—This day the legislature of New-Hampshire are to convene in this town. A considerable number of members of the respective branches arrived in the course of yesterday. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Pearl Kimball, accompanied by several members of the legislature, and a large and respectable number of citizens, proceeded to Epocum, where they met his excellency Governor Gilman, who had been escorted to that town from Deerfield, by a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Sherburn, of Northwood, and a respectable party of citizens; at which place he was received by the company from Concord, and escorted into town. On his arrival at Federal Bridge, which crosses the Merrimac at the north end of the street, a salute of eleven guns was fired by captain Ambrose's company of artillery, in honor of the eleven successive years which Mr. Gilman has administered the government of New-Hampshire. On this occasion, but little of party feeling was observed to operate—even his political enemies mingling in the general congratulations, that the government had been so long and so well conducted by his excellency—and in their applause and apprehensions, that, in the present triumph of democracy, no man will be found to administer our government, even for a short period, with more wisdom, patriotism, and honesty, or more for the interest of the people.

BOSTON, June 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday we received a Liverpool Price Current, dated 11th May, 1851. It bears the post-mark of Newcastle. (we believe in Maine, a few miles below Wiscasset,) and received there in the *Hibernia*. We have not received any papers or letters by this arrival.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last evening London papers to the 8th May, were put into our possession by a gentleman passenger in the *Pomona*, bound to New-York, who got on board a fishing schooner off our coast, and was landed at Cape Cod.

On the 7th May, an embargo was laid upon all British shipping in Great Britain, and a heavy price took place in the river, and at all the ports.

A very general alarm prevailed. The *Brest* fleet was ordered to be at sea. All the volunteer myriads were again hurrying to their alarm posts; and the efforts are making to fit out every ship of force, in ordinary.

Some very important dispatches were said to have been received from the North of Europe, on the 7th May; which were immediately laid before a full Cabinet Council, and the Admiralty Board; and messengers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for the continent.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Brown, of the schooner *Roger Williams*, arrived here yesterday in 14 days from St. Bartholomew, gives us the positive assurance that a British fleet of 18 sail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st of June, under the command of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, who was to be joined immediately by Admiral Cochrane with six sail of the line. The Squadron under Sir Richard is that lately commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, who is said to have returned to England on account of the ill state of his health.

Capt. B. further informs us that another French and Spanish fleet from Ferrol and Cartagena, consisting of 36 sail (14 of which were of the line) having 12,000 troops on board, had arrived at Martinique, from whence they were to proceed against Antigua and Trinidad.

By Capt. Thompson, in 13 days from St. Croix, we are informed that news was received there the day before he sailed, that a British fleet of 17 sail of the line had arrived off St. Lucie; and that another French fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line, had arrived at Martinique. Capt. T. says the above news was believed at St. Croix.

Capt. Fowler, of the schooner *Mariner*, left Martinique on the 1st of June, at which time no second fleet had arrived there, as reported by Capt. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21. THE BRITISH FLEET AT JAMAICA!

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"NEW YORK, June 20.

"Capt. Ray of the *Albion*, who arrived this morning in 24 days from Falmouth, (Jam.) informs us that Admiral Decres had arrived with ELEVEN SAIL OF THE LINE, and had stationed his fleet across the harbour of Port Royal. Lord Nelson was hourly expected with a strong reinforcement. Prior to the arrival to the English fleet, the inhabitants of Port-Royal were thrown into the utmost consternation. Information had been received of the arrival of the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique, and rumour with her hundred tongues, had swelled the combined forces to 45 sail of the line. They expected immediate orders to march to Kingston and to leave their own port to the ravages of the enemy. The arrival of Admiral Decres, however, dispelled their fears and renewed their hopes.

"Admiral Cochrane had failed in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, to take command of the Windward Station.

"The ports of Jamaica continued shut against American vessels.

"Martial law was expected to take place immediately throughout the island.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

"Capt. Lynch, of the schooner *Mars*, who arrived this morning from Martinique, informs us, that on the 27th of May there were signals hoisted for another fleet to windward, supposed to be British; and that off Bermuda, he saw two British ships of the line steering SSW. under a heavy press of sail.

"Capt. Ray, of the *Albion*, from Falmouth, left there, brig *Ohio*, ketch *Arcturion*, for New-York, in 6 or 8 days. The ship *Andromache* failed the day before, and the *Ann*, *Murdoch*, 6 days before. *Havanna*, bearing distance, 10 leagues, spoke the ship *Ann*, *Murdoch*, 19 days from Jamaica for

New-York. Lat. 23, 30, long. 77, 30, the ship *Commercer*, Danlon, 7 days from Martinique, for New-York. The ship *Favourite*, Mackie, had arrived at Aracabell, (Jam.) The ship *Anna*, Johnson, from Savannah, had been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the English, and sent into Kingston."

THE EASTERN MAIL.

A gentleman who arrived here in the *Minerva* from Martinique, has favored us with a list of the French and Spanish fleets at Port-Royal. These under the command of Gravina, the Spanish admiral, are, the *Argonaut*, *Fernera*, *Terrible*, and *Redoubtable*, all of 80 guns; the *St. Jago*, Americana, and *Espana*, both of 64 guns; and the *Madelusa*, frigate of 40 guns. The Spanish troops on board are under the command of general Curteas. The same gentleman informs, that there is not on board the two fleets more than 5000 troops, some of whom bring sickly, were landed, and fresh troops taken on board.

Capt. Setring from St. Pierre informs, that the Spanish ships were very sickly; the destination of the fleets unknown, but it was supposed they would proceed against Trinidad and other English colonies.

Capt. Webb from Martinique informs that the combined fleets were full at Port-Royal, on the 18th of May; and that though they had made some necessary repairs, and the embargo taken off, yet there was no appearance of their sailing. It was said they were waiting for a reinforcement.

Mr. Blake, who left St. Pierre on the 29th May, informs us, that the French sent to Guadeloupe, for a regiment of troops, under pretence of going against Trinidad; that they returned and landed the regiment at Port Royal; and that when he left the island, the idea of any immediate enterprise was relinquished. It was believed at St. Pierre, that they would not attack Jamaica.

By the ship *Thomas Gordon*, capt. Place, we have received Montego-Bay papers to the 18th ult.

The following articles we extract from these papers:

Montego Bay, May 18.—Last night we received information from *St. Vincent*, that a Privy Council was held at the King's House, on Wednesday, when the order of Council of the 1st of November last, was rescinded—and neutral vessels, with the necessary supplies for this island, were to be admitted, as heretofore, for six months, &c.

Kingston, (Jam.) May 18.—The *Princess Charlotte* frigate, the hon. capt. Gardner, arrived on Sunday evening from a cruise, with the ship *Benjamin*, of New York; from Africa, with slaves, which vessel had been taken by a French privateer, and carried into the Bay of Honcy, whence she was cut out by the *Princess Charlotte*.

By the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the inhabitants on Monday, to inspect the state of the market, it appears that there are now in this city

2319 barrels of flour	
1000 ditto corn meal	
185 tierces rice	
7430 bbls. salted meat of all descriptions	
2893 ditto pickled fish	
146 bbls. codfish	
20 tierces ditto	
442000 fives and	
310000 feet lumber—a very great part of the latter consisting of raftering, and other heavy timbers; scarcely any pitchpine or common boards are at market.	

The foregoing statement, particularly with respect to dry provisions, needs no comment. Estimating the consumption of flour by Kingston, Port Royal, and Spanish towns, at 500 barrels per week, and we are convinced this is far below the mark, and supposing no supplies will be wanted by government, of which who shall assure us, we are possessed of the means of subsistence for almost five weeks!!!

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire convened at Concord, on the 5th inst. when his Excellency JOHN LANGDON, was proclaimed Governor, and the appointment of State Officers filled up. The Hon. Nathaniel Gilman re-elected Treasurer; Philip Carrigan, Esq. appointed Secretary of State; The Hon. Clement Storer, President of the Senate; and the Hon. Samuel Bell, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Every branch of the government, is now decidedly democratic; and Mr. Langdon, who has long and patiently waited for the honors which his friends have at length been enabled to confer upon him, seems disposed to show his gratitude in return, by allowing them to conduct their own affairs in their own way. This principle is very clearly expressed in the following extract from his speech:—"Coming, as you do, gentlemen, from all parts of the State, you must, of course be much better acquainted with the wants and wishes of our constituents, than I am able to point out."

(Ed. True Am.)

A learned and witty dissenting minister, not many years deceased, married three wives; the first for her pecuniary advantages, the second on account of personal charms; the third he married in his old age, for the sake of securing her attention and his own comfort; she, however, proved "a very shrew." "Well," said the Rev. to a friend, "I have in my time had three wives—the world, the flesh, and the devil." (Lon. pap.)

Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

ATTENTION!

The Company will meet on the ground near Adam Craig's office on Thursday the FOURTH OF JULY next at 8 o'clock in the morning, completely equipped, with sixteen blank cartridges.

Richmond, June 28, 1851.

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, that trots light and easy, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

June 28, 1851.

TO RENT.

THE House lately occupied by THOMAS GILLIAT, and immediate possession given, apply to GILLIAT & KIRBY.

June 28th, 1851.

Attention.

THE subscribers to the Williamsburg JOCKEY CLUB RACES are requested to meet at the Union Tavern in said city on Friday the 5th of July next, for the purpose of drawing up rules and regulations to govern the same.

JOHN CRUMP,
Proprietor of the Course.

June 17th, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Even unimproved half acre Lots, on Shocka Hill. 600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

22 23 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172½ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz:

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late Gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3002½ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 10th May, 1786, in same county, on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Pinny river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres, surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of Cheat river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffalo creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Pinny river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCordle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patented, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, Nos. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

Land to be Rented.

I WILL rent at New-Market, 5500 acres of LAND for a term of seven years, part of which is in condition for farming. I will also rent near Orange Court-House, 2000 acres, for a term of seven years. The conditions may be known by an application to

JOHN BAYLOR.

June 11.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, May be had at this Office.

For Sale,

Y A R M O U T H,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porches on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Junr.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—law.D & Jam.aff.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 18th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Massie's, containing by a late survey 2312 1/2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shown it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER

Agent in fact, for the Executors of WILLIAM ANDERSON, decas'd.

Hanover; June 3d, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.

Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or lessee. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from its central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rife, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE LOTS Nos. 39, 38 and 37, in Duval's Plan, are offered for sale.—Application to be made to WOOD, Surveyor for the City.

Tobacco Land for Sale.

IN Adherst county, on Horseley's creek, 509 acres of rich TOBACCO LAND, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of Wincanton.—This land has the advantage of lying on the main road leading from Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on James river, is a valuable stand for a country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick; also, a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size well up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddler's shop, and other out-houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house, with three rooms below and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other out-houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is also seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation; it has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without reviewing the premises, they will be shown by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make sale, and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court House, on Monday the 15th of July next (being Court day,) on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Kirby.

(lawds)

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office;

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 12th day of July next,

THE TENEMENT formerly occupied by James Harris, belonging to the James River Company, lying within half a mile of the city of Richmond, containing one acre of land, with a dwelling house thereon, which with a small expense may be made to accommodate a family comfortably. This tenement borders on the canal, and has the advantage of an excellent spring of water; and affords a prospect not surpassed by any in the neighborhood of this city.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the President and Directors.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, June 20, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Thomas Applebury, recorded in the court of Fluvanna county in the subscribers for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due to Duncan McLaughlin & Co. WILL BE SOLD at John Napier's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on the 20th day of July next, to the highest bidder for cash.

FIVE Negro Slaves, eight Horned Cattle, two Horses and one Mare, three Feather Beds and Furniture and sixteen Hogs, with the increase of the said female slaves and stock, since the year 1793, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and thirty three pounds, one shilling and ten pence, with interest from the 4th day of February, 1793, till paid, and costs and charges.

ROBERT HILL, CRAVEN PEYTON, JOHN TIMBERLAKE, and ROBERT QUARLES,

law4w

Fluvanna, June 6th, 1805.

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold, on the premises, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next,

A LOT on Shocka Hill, No. 594, adjoining the Lot whereon Mr. Sam. Greenhow lives. The terms of sale will be, one hundred pounds cash, the remainder in twelve months, to secure which a deed of trust upon the Lot will be expected.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. M.

June 12, 1805.

To be Rented,

A SMALL HOUSE on Shocka Hill, near the loan office, with two rooms below and one above. For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Archibald Blair.

JOHN CRINGAN.

June 21, 1805. oawtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. of Petersburg, Robert Pollard & Co. of Richmond, and Dunlop, Pollard & Co. of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts. They will therefore be pleased to make payments to Mr. JAMES DUNLOP, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorized to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP, Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those

concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOCK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOCK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale House.

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

Y mutual consent, on Saturday the 11th instant.—All persons indebted to the said firm, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Junr, who are authorized to settle all accounts due by or to the concern.

ROBERT GAMBLE, JOHN G. GAMBLE, ROBERT GAMBLE, Junr.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Junr.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchandise, or country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and punctual customers.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Alum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hds. and casks), Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Tickenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient Brick Warehouses covered with Slate, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c. Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on the best exertions to afford satisfaction.

The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furs.

JOHN G. GAMBLE, ROBERT GAMBLE, Junr.

THE SUBSCRIBER (Robert Gamble, Sen.) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a COMMISSION MERCHANT. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are on emergency earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Hardin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May 1805.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:—

ONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Quiltings and Dimities,

Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins, 3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,

8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths, Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,

Ladies' elegant laced white do. do. Torquoise-shell bent and braid Combs,

Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture, Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,

do. drab beaver do. do. patent silk do.

Umbrellas, Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and fur'd, Best Hemp Ropes,

English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrise,

Prussian and Fig Blue, Best Boiled Oil in jars, Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (cont.)

IRISH LINENS, &c

We have received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheetings,

3-4 and 8-4 Diapers & Diaper Table Cloths. Which, with an additional assortment of other

GOODS,

Are offered for sale at our usual low prices.

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, June 14, 1805. 4w.

WHISKEY.

Taliaferro & Dickenson,

(Near the Basin)

Keep a constant supply of WHISKEY, distilled West of the Blue Ridge.

June 7, 1805. eplm.

BROKER'S OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Bell Tavern, and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber informs the Citizens of Richmond and the public in general, that he has taken the house, next door to Mr. William Austin's, lower end of the Basin, where he transacts the BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS in all their various branches. From his general knowledge of business, aided by his attention and solicitude for the interest of those who may please to favor him with their commands, he hopes to participate in the confidence of a generous public. He pledges himself that no exertions of his shall be wanting to give the utmost satisfaction.

GEORGE WILLY.

June 18. (eplf)

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has obtained a commission for the exercise of the duties of a NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for this city; and that any business committed to him shall meet with prompt dispatch.

SAMUEL MCRAW.

June 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, east, back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—Orders from the country punctually attended to.

January 1, 1805.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his Apothecary Shop to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark, Senna, Mann, Colombo, Sassa, Glauber Salts,

Augustura, Opium, Ipecacuanha, Cascarella, Tartar Emetic,

Sinaprouba, Salt of Tartar, Camomile Flowers, Cream of Tartar,

Castor Oil, Salt of Sarsaparilla, Rhubarb, Sc. &c. &c.